

Responder Reentry

State of Texas Emergency Management Plan

September 2013

This document is intended to provide guidance and is not prescriptive or comprehensive. Use judgment and discretion to determine the most appropriate actions at the time of an incident. These guidelines do not override local or regional plans, but are designed to complement those planning activities.

This document does not prohibit any jurisdiction from implementing additional requirements or operating procedures within that jurisdiction.

Table of Contents

Using This Document.....	5
Overview and Purpose	6
Concept of Operations	7
Strategies	7
Strategy 1: Define the State Protocol for Tiered Reentry Operations.....	8
Strategy 2: Offer Coordination and Support from the State Operations Center.....	11
Strategy 3: Provide Support to Field Operations.....	13
Strategy 4: Provide Credentialing Guidance.....	19
Summary of Responsibilities.....	21
Common Stakeholder Responsibilities.....	21
Stakeholder-Specific Responsibilities	21
Appendix A: Sample Letter of Access.....	29
Appendix B: Sample Vehicle Placard	34
Appendix C: Personal Identity Verification	37
Appendix D: List of Recognized IDs	38
Appendix E: Checkpoint-Approved Vehicle Reference Guide.....	42
Authority	45
Maintenance and Change	47
Record of Changes	48
References	49

Preface

Following a disaster, emergency response resources quickly mobilize to impacted areas to search for survivors, provide essential medical treatment, evacuate casualties, assess immediate needs, and eliminate major health and safety hazards so that recovery can safely begin.

Residents and business owners need to return to their homes and businesses as soon as possible to begin the recovery process. Premature return of residents to disaster areas can however delay the restoration efforts and jeopardize the health and safety of the returning residents.

Responders must work quickly and efficiently to restore critical services and prevent cascading impacts to life and property. After major health and safety hazards are eliminated, local authorities must determine when and how to permit access for repair crews, businesses, residents and the general public.

This document outlines the recommended processes and procedures used to manage the tiered reentry into an incident area after a disaster. This document complies with Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5) and Presidential Policy Directive 8 (PPD-8) and takes into account the needs of the whole of community. The state and organizations involved operate within the principles of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) in support of the National Response Framework (NRF).

This document complies with Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5) *Management of Domestic Incidents* and Presidential Policy Directive 8 (PPD-8) *National Preparedness* and takes into account the needs of the whole of community. The state and organizations involved operate within the principles of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) in support of the National Response Framework (NRF).

Section V.B and VI of the **State of Texas Emergency Management Plan**, in accordance with NIMS and relevant NRF guidelines, are the foundation for emergency response and recovery operations in Texas.

Using This Document

This document is part of the State of Texas Emergency Management Plan. This section explains how this annex integrates with the plan and how and where to find additional supporting information.

This document is not designed to be read from cover to cover. Use this page to quickly find the information you need.

Find general background information, goals and assumptions here.	6
Review the concept of operations here.	7
Turn here for stakeholder-specific responsibilities.	21
Turn here for sample letters of access.	29
Find samples of vehicle placards here.	34
Find reference materials here.	45

When you see a reference arrow (↗), look at the bottom of the page for a hyperlink to additional information from the State of Texas.

For an explanation of the acronyms and terms in this document please refer to the **State of Texas Acronyms and Terms (STAT) Book**.

This document is part of the State of Texas Emergency Management Plan, which is composed of a basic plan, functional annexes, hazard annexes and support annexes and is designed to integrate vertically with local, regional, tribal and federal plans.

All sections of the plan contain links to related information. Each section should be considered as part of one comprehensive document available online at <http://www.txdps.state.tx.us/dem>.

Overview and Purpose

Successful disaster area reentry operations assist with the rapid restoration of critical services while protecting residents from disaster hazards. This planning document defines a standardized statewide approach to tiered reentry operations for disasters.

Goal

Outline key capabilities, coordination functions and guidelines that promote the safe and timely reentry to disaster areas by credentialed response and recovery personnel, businesses, residents and ultimately the general public.

Objectives

- Provide information to local and regional decision-makers about the state's plan for tiered reentry.
- Define coordination strategies for key stakeholders to permit access into disaster areas after an incident.
- Explain how different levels of government coordinate during reentry operations.
- Establish common reentry tiers for disasters across the state.
- Provide decision-making support.

Audience

- State emergency management council representatives.
- Personnel assigned to the Texas State Operations Center (SOC).
- Disaster District Committee (DDC) representatives.
- Emergency response field personnel.
- Emergency Operations Center (EOC) staff.
- Jurisdictional emergency management directors and coordinators.
- Utility providers engaged in post-disaster response and recovery operations.

Planning Assumptions

- Disaster area reentry generally occurs after an official emergency declaration and mandatory evacuation order have been issued and remain in effect.
- Incremental increases and decreases in scrutiny at access control points based on threat conditions help to ensure the safety of the general public and protect property while minimizing possible delays to the response effort.
- Local jurisdictions (cities and counties) coordinate with their respective DDCs to ensure reentry routes and other reentry activities are conducted in a safe and efficient manner.
- Life safety and property protection considerations drive disaster area reentry priorities and access control requirements.

Concept of Operations

Counties and municipalities in Texas hold the authority to control or restrict public access to areas within their jurisdictions during disasters. When requested, the state provides assistance to local jurisdictions and can coordinate reentry operations across a wide geographic area.

Reentry operations focus on the tiered return of responders, businesses and residents into the impacted area as quickly and orderly as possible, while accounting for the health and safety of all involved. Without an effective statewide reentry strategy, response and recovery may be delayed and the public may be exposed to hazards in affected areas.

Reentry operations are most effective when:

- Protocol is standardized.
- Access control personnel are trained to understand which credentials to accept.
- Standardized responder tier definitions are commonly accepted.
- A mechanism is in place to coordinate and share information about local access restrictions.

Strategies

This section presents the state's strategies used to support reentry operation measures, which include:

- *Strategy 1: Define the State Protocol for Tiered Reentry Operations*
- *Strategy 2: Offer Coordination and Support from the State Operations Center*
- *Strategy 3: Provide Support to Field Operations*
- *Strategy 4: Provide Credentialing Guidance*

The reentry strategies identified here are designed for all-hazards environments and may be implemented in response to a wide range of incidents including: hurricanes or tropical storms; large fires; chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear or explosives (CBRNE); foreign and emerging animal diseases; or after severe weather outbreaks.

Strategy 1: Define the State Protocol for Tiered Reentry Operations

The state's reentry strategy is designed to provide support to local jurisdictions. This section provides definitions and recommendations for adopting common terminology for reentry.

In the State of Texas, municipal and county chief elected officials (mayors and county judges) are responsible for deciding the specifics of the reentry process. As a result, reentry processes may differ among counties or municipalities. Because of this, the state reentry strategy is designed to operate in tandem with varied local response and recovery efforts and to support associated requirements.

The state uses the following definitions:

Term	Definition
Reentry	<p>The phased return of disaster response personnel, the private sector, residents, and voluntary agencies with a role in disaster recovery.</p> <p>The chart below illustrates when reentry operations typically occur during a disaster response.</p> <pre>graph LR; A([Hazard or threat forms]) --> B[Pre-disaster response operations]; B --> C[Disaster occurs]; C --> D[Reentry operations]; D --> E[Whole of community repopulation complete]; E --> F([Community recovery]);</pre>
Access Control	<p>The process of applying a broad range of physical, technological and cyber measures to control admittance to critical locations and systems, limiting access to individuals authorized to carry out legitimate activities. Includes the definition of the area to be controlled, the development of standards to determine appropriate personnel to be granted access including credentialing and badging, and law enforcement checkpoint management.</p>
Credentialing	<p>The process of establishing the qualifications of licensed professionals and assessing their background and legitimacy. Credentialing includes badging which is the issuance of a physical card, badge, or label that contains or displays identity, attributes, and other pertinent data. Credentialing also includes the administrative processes that result in issuing, using, monitoring, managing, or revoking any or all of the elements necessary for a person to be credentialed. Credentialing includes the following steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Registration and enrollment▪ Eligibility, vetting, and risk assessment▪ Issuance of a physical card (badging)▪ Verification and use<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Identity: Is the individual who they claim to be?▪ Attribute: Does the individual possess the attributes they claim to

Term	Definition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> have? Validation: Can the individual's identity and attributes be validated electronically? Request, invitation, and authorization: Is the individual officially deployed? Security and access: Is the individual permitted access? Expiration and revocation of the physical card or attribute? Redress/waiver
Tiered Reentry	The process of categorizing responders, recovery personnel, businesses, and residents into tiers based upon safety considerations and priority of access to disaster areas. Tiered reentry allows for quick deployment of resources and minimizes public exposure to hazardous conditions. The state uses a four-tier system to permit access to impacted areas following a disaster.

The state has categorized response personnel into four tiers. The recommended personnel for each tier are shown in the table below.

Tier	Responders
ER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SAR Fire and EMS Law enforcement Emergency management Hazmat and oil spill investigation teams Public Works and Transportation Military Locally designated response personnel
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CIKR damage assessment teams Hospital staff & emergency responders Damage assessment team Animal health VOADs active in response Locally designated response personnel
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CIKR restoration teams State agency facility assessment team Health care personnel Media Local businesses as needed and approved Locally designated response personnel
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VOADs active in recovery Other business operators and residents as appropriate Locally designated response personnel

Presumed actions and desired outcomes associated with each tier are depicted in the table below.

Tier	Presumed Actions	Desired Outcomes
------	------------------	------------------

Tier	Presumed Actions	Desired Outcomes
ER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish access control. ▪ Deploy first responders. ▪ Identify and evaluate hazardous material threats. ▪ Clear roadways. ▪ Conduct search and rescue. 	Stabilize significant health and safety hazards to allow movement inside disaster area.
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct preliminary damage assessments. ▪ Restore power. ▪ Manage debris. ▪ Health and medical activities. 	Reestablish basic fire protection and emergency medical services.
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Restore health care facilities. ▪ Assess state agency operations recovery/COOP. ▪ Recover CIKR. 	Make vital services and utilities available for recovery and rebuilding.
3	Return business owners and operators to reopen.	Jurisdiction is ready for whole of community repopulation.

Strategy 2: Offer Coordination and Support from the State Operations Center

Successful reentry operations require extensive and robust coordination among key stakeholders. This section details the mechanisms that support coordination and integration efforts.

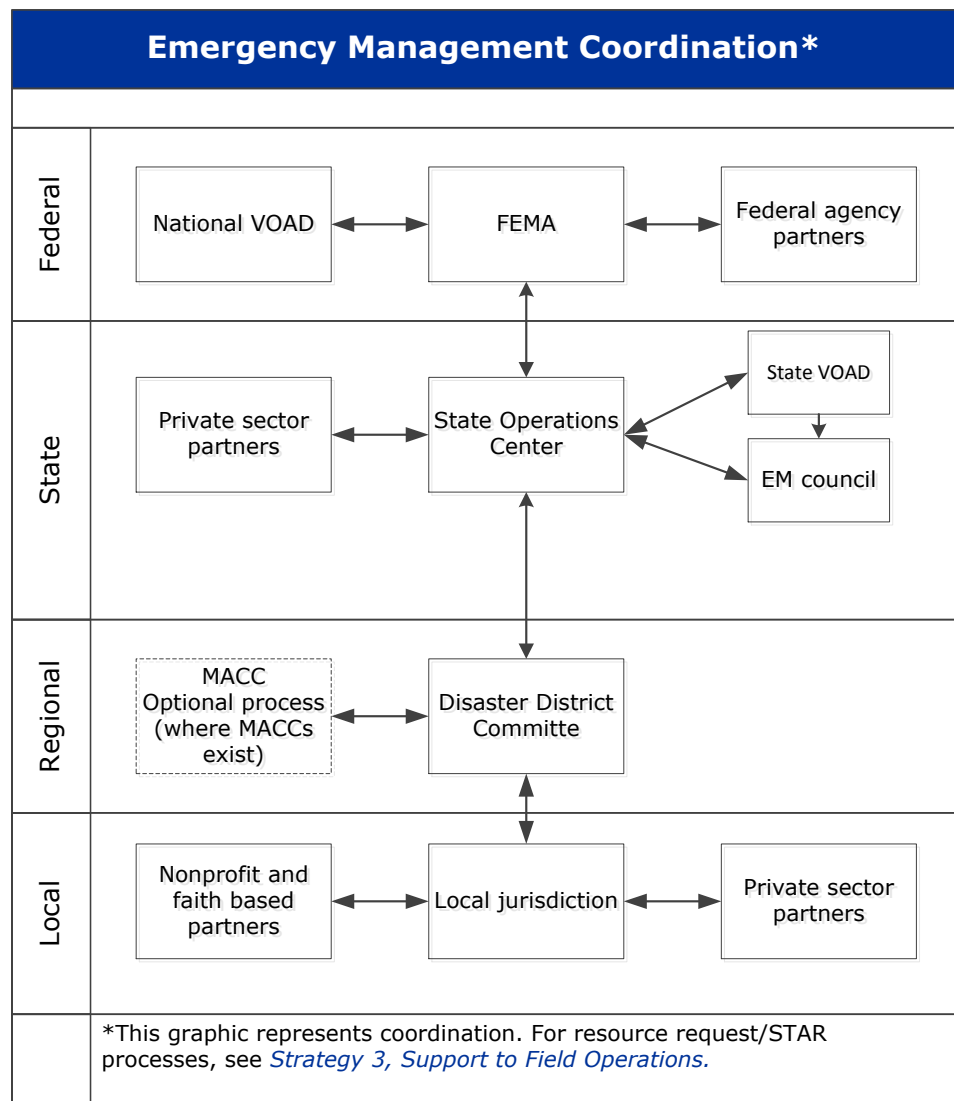
Reentry operations require participation at all levels of government. For incidents affecting multiple disaster districts, the State Operations Center (SOC) facilitates coordination among disaster district chairs (DDC) to assist with responder reentry.

The goal of this coordination is to understand ongoing operations, identify areas where state support may be beneficial, and assist with providing a common operating picture, so localities ordering low-tier resources do not route those resources through jurisdictions that are only accepting high-tier resources.

The state uses numerous methods to coordinate and disseminate information critical to the reentry process. Three key tools are outlined in the next section.

Coordination Tools

The SOC uses a number of tools to gather and analyze data and reports. Together these help provide a common operating picture, allowing responders at all levels to make effective, consistent and timely decisions. These tools are outlined in the table below.



Tool	Communication
Conference calls	Conference calls are conducted with local, state and federal partners to gather current situational information, provide an overview of the current situation, and receive reports from affected disaster districts.
Situational Reports (SITREPs)	The SOC publishes a daily SITREP that summarizes key action taken in response to identified threats, as well as a SITREP dedicated to current actions occurring during a major disaster. Find state SITREPs at http://www.txdps.state.tx.us/dem/sitrepindex.htm
WebEOC	WebEOC is an Internet-based communication and documentation tool that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Captures State of Texas Assistance Requests (STAR). ▪ Displays the SOC hazard hour (H-Hour) clock, which provides a countdown to the onset of hurricane hazards. ▪ Displays situational information relevant to current conditions and resource allocations. ▪ Is available to partner organizations. Log in to WebEOC at http://www.soc.state.tx.us/eoc7/

Conference Calls

Conference calls are the primary coordination mechanism used during reentry operations. Conference call schedules are subject to frequent change and are disseminated by email from the scheduling entity. These calls are summarized in the table below.

Call Name	Facilitated By	Call Participants*	Purpose**
District Call	District Coordinator	Jurisdictions/agencies in specific district	Assess the current situation in the district for the DC and DDC chairs and allow locals to share information as needed.
Regional Call	State Coordinator	District coordinators in specific region, regional state agency representatives if participating in response	Share information gathered by district coordinators during district calls to identify trends and coordinate message.
Statewide Call	SOC	Impacted jurisdictions and agencies statewide	Disseminate gathered information to state and local partners.

* Any parties not listed here should forward all questions to their respective office of emergency management.

**The purpose of each call varies based on current conditions.

Strategy 3: Provide Support to Field Operations

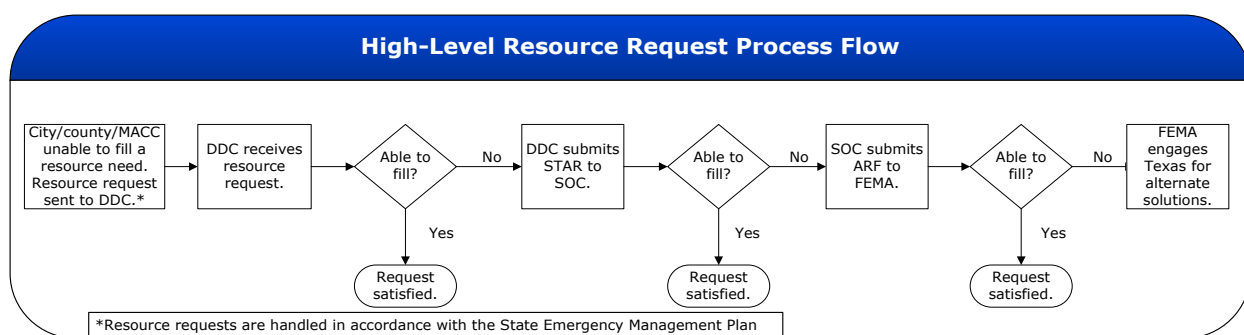
The State of Texas provides support to reentry operations when requested by a local jurisdiction.

Local emergency management (EM) directors are responsible for reentry decision-making and operations. A local jurisdiction may request support for field reentry operations once all local resource options have been exhausted. These requests may include:

- Decision-making support.
- Perimeter security and access control.
- Providing reentry placard templates and guidance.

The process for obtaining state support is as follows:

1. Local jurisdictions create a State of Texas Assistance Request (STAR) or 213 Resource Requests (213RR) and submit it to the Disaster District Committee (DDC) or the Multi-Agency Coordination Center (MACC).
 - a. The MACC reviews the request and attempts to fill it with city or county assets within the MACC boundaries (MACC included only if requested or activated).
2. The 213RR or STAR is received by the DDC.
3. The DDC chairperson reviews the request and attempts to fill the request with assets within the DDC.
4. If the request cannot be fulfilled within the DDC, the DDC forwards the request to the State Operations Center (SOC).
5. The SOC in coordination with EM Council, VOADs or private sector partners takes action on the request.



Once resources are assigned, the DDC chair directs the utilization of these resources to augment and support reentry operations in the disaster area.

Decision-Making Support

Local emergency management directors are responsible for making a number of key decisions about access control based on hazard impacts. These include:

- The timing and implementation of reentry plans.
- The tier of personnel allowed to reenter the area of operations (AO).
- Security levels in the AO.

If requested by the local emergency management director, the DDC chairperson (a THP captain/command lieutenant) and district coordinator (DC) are prepared to provide recommendations about the implementation of perimeter security, access control points, security levels and other components listed in this plan. Some reasons for access control to be initiated include:

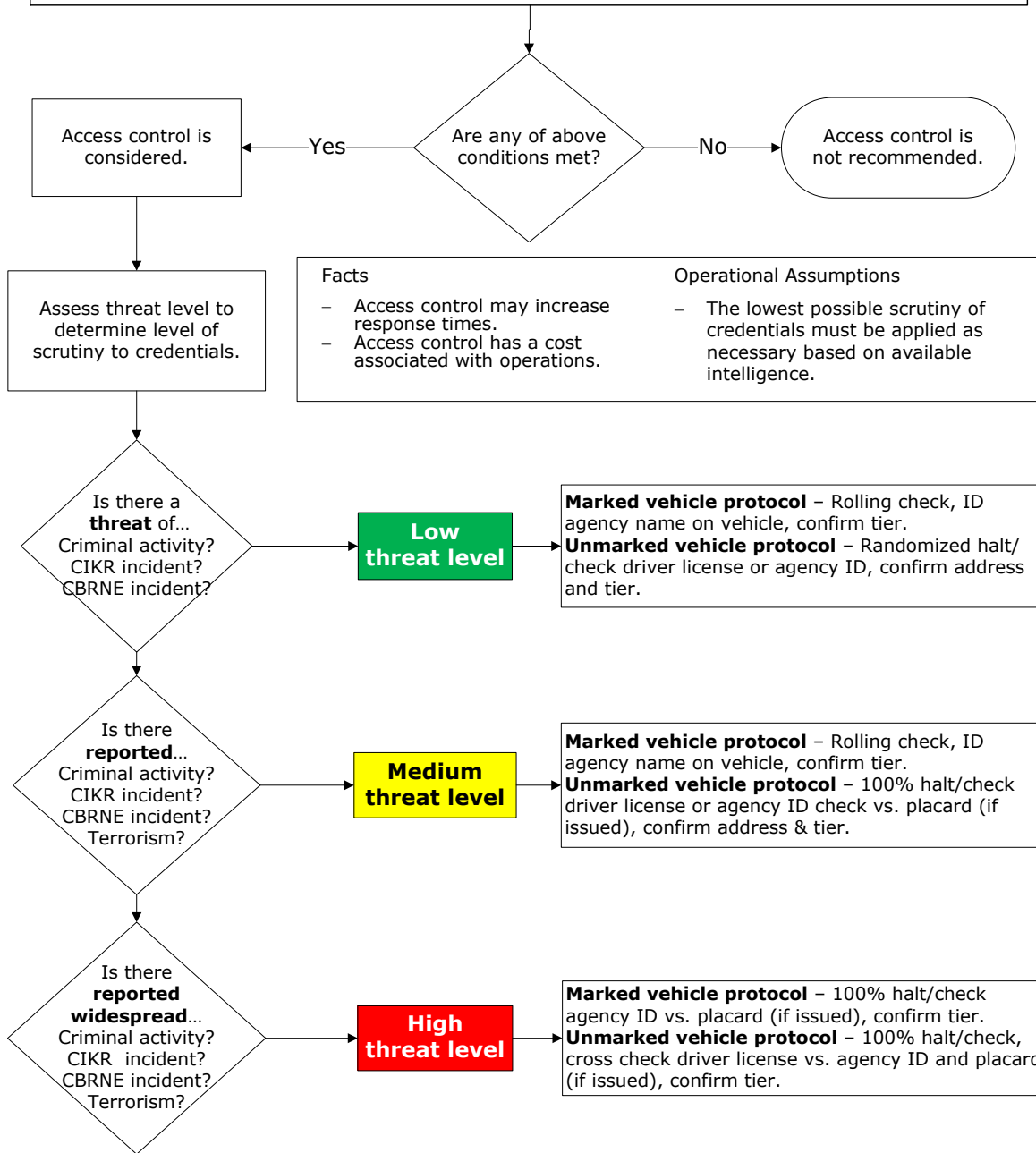
- The area of operations is dangerous, and having unauthorized individuals in the disaster area may endanger their safety or the safety of others.
- There is a threat of a secondary/ tertiary incident.
- There is increased criminal activity.
- Support services are not available in the disaster area.
- Local officials feel the situation warrants access control.

The diagram on the next page is designed to assist field-response leadership with decision-making for access control based on the perceived threat in the AO.

Decision-Making Support Chart

If any of the following conditions exist, consider the need for reentry operations:

- Prolonged population displacement.
- Large displaced area.
- High population density of impacted area (large city vs. rural area).
- Critical infrastructure inside the impacted area.
- Chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear contamination inside the impacted area.
- Elevated threat of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear or explosive attack in impacted area.
- Local jurisdictions request state assistance for access control.



Perimeter Security & Access Control

When requested by local jurisdictions, the DDC coordinates that request with the Texas Highway Patrol (THP), which may assist with perimeter security in support of reentry operations. The DDC/THP may work in coordination with local, state and federal law enforcement assets to execute access control.

The steps the THP may take are outlined here:

1. Confirm that access control is required.
2. Coordinate with county and municipal officials to determine local expectations including: the perimeter, which response tier is allowed in the AO, and the level of scrutiny that should be placed on the credentials, placards or agency identification for each responder. For additional information on scrutiny level see the table below.

Threat Level*	Security Applied to Responders
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Marked vehicles: Rolling check, ID agency name on vehicle, confirm tier.▪ Unmarked vehicles – Randomized halt/check driver license or agency ID, confirm address & tier.
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Marked vehicles: Rolling check, ID agency name on vehicle, confirm tier.▪ Unmarked vehicles: 100% halt/check driver license or agency ID check vs. placard (if issued), confirm address & tier.
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Marked vehicles: 100% halt/check agency ID vs. placard (if issued), confirm tier.▪ Unmarked vehicles: 100% halt/check, Cross check driver license vs. agency ID and placard (if issued), confirm tier.

*Threat level criteria is located in the [Decision-Making Support](#) section

3. The THP captain determines what resources are available to assist with access control in his/her district. If additional law enforcement assets are required a STAR is sent to the SOC and assigned to the THP major. The THP major may assist with temporary reallocation of law enforcement assets as available in accordance with state law and Texas Highway Patrol policies and procedures.
4. The plan is executed in accordance with the operational plan developed by the THP in coordination with county and municipal chief elected officials.

To facilitate the access of responders, business operators and residents into the affected area, access control checkpoints must be established along the secure perimeter. State, local and federal law enforcement officers may establish and staff access control checkpoints at the request of a local jurisdiction or DDC chair. Checkpoints may be placed on an inner or outer perimeter and vary in size and mission, as indicated in the table below.

Entity	Purpose	Description/Resources
Roadblock	Prevent entry or travel on a specific roadway.	One or more troopers and patrol cars at a static post.

Entity	Purpose	Description/Resources
Access Checkpoint	Facilitate the passage of large volumes of vehicles per operational period.	Well-defined location on major roadways. Access control points run by THP may include the following: at least two lanes, an inspection area, a turnaround area for individuals who do not meet the access requirements, more than two troopers, support personnel and their required equipment.

Decisions about which personnel tiers may enter are enforced at these checkpoints by the law enforcement officer tending the access point. THP does not set the tier status but is responsible for enforcing the local jurisdiction's decision on tier status. For a general guide on identifying agency vehicles by response tier see [Appendix E—Checkpoint-Approved Vehicle Reference Guide](#). Information is communicated to the checkpoints at a shift briefing or by other means of communication.

In addition to establishing a perimeter and providing access control points, law enforcement may provide:

- Roaming spot checks.
- Curfew enforcement.
- Convoy escorts.
- General law enforcement services.

Providing Reentry Placard Templates and Guidance

Placard Description

The state has designated sample templates for a vehicle placard and letter of access. These templates may be used by any local jurisdiction and are used by the state when a local jurisdiction requests assistance with managing reentry operations. The templates are designed to be similar in look and feel to the model outlined in the Louisiana State Joint Standard Operating Procedure and may thereby facilitate interstate reentry operations.

The information captured in each placard and letter of access (LOA) is listed in the table below.

Item	LOA	Placard
State-designated logo	O*	R
Organization name	R	R
Tier designator (including color)	R	R
Person's name (first and last)	R	R

Item	LOA	Placard
Name of incident or event	R	R
Destination or purpose	R	R
Unique number (to reference for authenticity)	O	O
Letter body (stating the person is essential to the response)	R	N/A
Point of contact (supervisor)	R	N/A
Basic listing of the person's IDs	R	N/A
Emergency support function (ESF) icon	O	R
Photograph of the individual	O	N/A
Barcode/ QR code	O	O

*R: Recommended, O:Optional, N/A: Not Applicable

The letter of access and vehicle placard templates are included in [Appendix A—Sample Letter of Access](#) and [Appendix B—Sample Vehicle Placard](#).

Printing and Issuing Guidance

Local jurisdictions may request and receive placards and LOAs in the following ways:

- Local jurisdictions print placards and LOAs according to their local reentry and placarding plan.
- Local jurisdictions print placards and LOAs according to the state placard and LOA guidance.
- Local jurisdictions may request support through the standard STAR process.

Strategy 4: Provide Credentialing Guidance

Credentialing is critical to supporting effective incident response. During major incidents, state and local resources may be quickly overwhelmed. When an affected jurisdiction requests outside assistance it should be able to identify and validate the credentials presented by responders to gain access to resources, sites and/or systems needed to perform their assigned duties.

Credentialing is the process of establishing the qualifications of licensed professionals and assessing their background and legitimacy. Find more details about the federal credentialing system in: [Appendix C—Personal Identity Verification](#).

Purpose and General Guidance

The purpose of credentialing is to ensure and readily validate the identity and attributes (qualifications, certifications, authorizations, privileges, or other pertinent data) of an individual. An effective credentialing solution enables a local incident commander to request, receive and use personnel from outside their jurisdiction.

Credentialing should take place before an incident occurs. Some incidents, however, may require the activation of a just-in-time process for validating, issuing and tracking credentials. Each local jurisdiction has the authority to determine who receives credentials and how that process occurs.

Ideally credentials are issued to anyone who may take part in response and recovery operations following a disaster. This includes emergency response officials, government officials and advisors at all levels, emergency management personnel, and private sector and nongovernmental partners.

Current and Expected Credentials

The US Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has developed a National Incident Management System (NIMS) Guideline for the Credentialing of Personnel to recommend protocols that facilitate a coordinated response to incidents. The processes laid out by DHS are voluntary and do not override the authority of local officials or states to manage response operations.

The State of Texas recognizes a number of badges and credentials. A list of badges or credentials that responders may encounter during reentry operations is included in [Appendix D—List of Recognized IDs](#). During the reentry phase the standard placard and letters of access are the most recognizable badge for the purpose of access control. Local jurisdictions are free to create their own badge.

The State of Texas also recognizes that in 2004, Homeland Security Presidential Directive 1 (HSPD-1)¹ highlighted the need for a common identification standard for federal executive branch employees and contractors. This resulted in the creation of a set of technical and identity verification standards for issuing and validating credentials electronically across agencies. Those new credentialing

standards and guidance were presented in the Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) 201, Personal Identification Verification (PIV) of Federal Employees and Contractors Publication2.

The result of the PIV standard is a single smart-card credential that functions with FIPS 201 technology. The state recognizes that federal employees responding to disasters in Texas must hold either a PIV credential or PIV interoperable (PIV-I) credential, depending on whether they deploy from the executive, federal, judicial or legislative branches.

Summary of Responsibilities

This section specifies the responsibilities of stakeholders with capabilities during the reentry process.

All agencies and organizations assigned to the state reentry operations are responsible for the tasks listed below.

Common Stakeholder Responsibilities

Use the following table to ensure all EMC responsibilities are addressed.

Phase	Task
Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Determine staff requirements.▪ Identify specific personnel who can fill extended emergency duty positions in the state operations center (SOC), agency emergency operation centers (EOCs), state medical operations center (SMOC), Disaster District emergency operations center, multi-agency coordination centers (MACCs), the Joint Field Office (JFO), field command posts, traffic control and/or reentry points. Ensure that the number of personnel identified is adequate.▪ Train representatives in accordance with National Incident Management System (NIMS) requirements and ensure that these representatives are made aware of the capabilities of their parent organization to provide assistance and support and be prepared to provide recommendations.▪ Ensure appropriate action guides and standard operating guides are developed and maintained.▪ Develop and maintain contact lists and notification procedures.▪ Develop lists of agency resources and update these lists at least quarterly; when these resources are paid for with federal funds, enter them into the Texas Regional Response Network (TRRN).▪ Develop and maintain procedures for identifying, locating, committing, deploying and accounting for agency emergency support resources.
Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Assist with fulfilling intrastate and interstate mutual aid when possible.▪ Provide situational and operational status reports in accordance with existing procedures and/or as requested by the primary agency.▪ Support and coordinate accessibility and functional needs support services.

Stakeholder-Specific Responsibilities

Some stakeholders provide personnel and/or equipment, while others offer knowledge and expertise in working with response agencies, the vendor community, commercial organizations or associations that supply or restore services. Stakeholders are listed in alphabetical order, with the lead agency listed first.

American Red Cross (ARC)

Function	Responsibilities
Damage Assessment	Coordinate and conduct residential damage assessments and provide disaster assistance to impacted residents.
Mass Care	Coordinate mass care operations; assist in the transportation and distribution of emergency food, water and ice.

Communication Coordination Group (CCG)

Function	Responsibilities
Communication	Activate CCG at Camp Mabry to support reentry communications operations.

Disaster District Committee (DDC)

Function	Responsibilities
Coordination/ Resource Management	Work in coordination with local jurisdictions to evaluate and assist with disaster area reentry resource needs, and coordinate the flow of information to the SOC from local jurisdictions.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

Function	Responsibilities
State Response Support	Coordinate the response of federal assets.

General Land Office (GLO)

Function	Responsibilities
Debris Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Assess damaged state land, public beaches and improvements.Conduct immediate oil spill assessments and begin clean-up operations.

Public Utilities Commission (PUC)

Function	Responsibilities
Liaison	Liaise with investor-owned municipal and cooperative power distributors, transmitters and producers.

Public Works Response Team (PWRT)

Function	Responsibilities
Critical Infrastructure	Provide technical assistance and assessment to support reentry and recovery of critical infrastructure.
Restoration	Provide public-works expertise in utilities (e.g., electrical, gas, water, wastewater, storm water, environmental safety/compliance, communications).
Debris Management	Clear debris and advise on safety of infrastructure, including public works and transportation systems.

Texas A&M Forest Service (TFS)

Function	Responsibilities
Coordination	Provide incident management teams to manage or assist reentry operations and provide planning support to affected DDCs.
Distribution	Provide management of RSA, CSA and POD operations.

Texas Animal Health Commission (TAHC)

Function	Responsibilities
Damage Assessment	Provide impact assessment and support to animal agriculture production, livestock and household pet sheltering, livestock rescue, medical triage and care, veterinary clinic infrastructure, and carcass disposal operations.
Coordination	Support and coordinate response to household pet issues. Coordinate response tasks by state animal response team members.
Liaison	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Liaise with the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA), Texas AgriLife Extension Service, Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, and the Independent Cattlemen's Association—as well as other organizations identified in state animal response plan—to conduct activities to address animal issues as members of the state animal response team.▪ Liaise with animal care groups to address household pet issues.

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ)

Function	Responsibilities
Rapid Needs Assessment	Coordinate immediate assessment of incident area for hazmat and oil spill response.

Damage Assessment	Provide initial assessment of damage to the following CIKR facilities: public water supply systems, wastewater treatment systems, petrochemical manufacturing and refining facilities, dams.
Critical Infrastructure	Provide technical assistance and assessment to support reentry process and recovery of public water supply facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, petrochemical and refining facilities, dams.
Debris Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate and manage the overall effort to detect, identify, contain, cleanup or dispose of hazardous materials and oil released into the environment in conjunction with NDOW partners (TGLO, TPWD, USCG, US EPA). Work with local jurisdictions and TxDOT to authorize temporary debris-management sites.
Liaison	Provide technical advice to partner organizations.
Public Information	Release emergency public information in coordination with the joint information center.

Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ)

Function	Responsibilities
Damage Assessment	Assess damage to state correctional facilities.
Transportation	Provide transportation assistance.

Texas Highway Patrol (THP)

Function	Responsibilities
Reentry	Provide law enforcement support for access points.
Traffic Management	Provide law enforcement services, including traffic control.
Search and Rescue	Assist with disaster reconnaissance and reporting.

Texas Division of Emergency Management (TDEM)

Function	Responsibilities
Resource Support	Coordinate comprehensive mobilization and deployment of resources to accomplish reentry operations.

State Operations Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate resource acquisition, provide resource visibility across the impacted area, and approve the demobilization of resources. Produce and publish situational reports, maintain the state control point, monitor threats, make notification of threats and provide information on emergency incidents to local, state, and federal officials.
Regional State Coordinators	Coordinate information within assigned regions.
District Coordinators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist DDC chair and facilitate conference calls with local partners. Advise and provide technical assistance to local governments regarding state standards for emergency operations.
Emergency Management Council	Coordinate the movement and deployment of state resources at the request of local jurisdictions as requested through the STAR form.
Damage Assessments	Coordinate with FEMA and HHSC to conduct preliminary damage assessments (PDA).

Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS)

Function	Responsibilities
Medical Care	Coordinate the deployment of medical resources to support the search and rescue mission.
Impact Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine impacts to the public health and medical care infrastructure and provide support. Assist in determining whether area quarantine is indicated and facilitate the process of enacting one.
Emergency Public Information and Warning	Develop health protection and injury prevention messages for public release in coordination with the joint information system.
Responder Safety and Health	Consult on responder-specific risks.
Fatality Management	Coordinate the deployment of fatality management resources to support the search and rescue mission.

Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT)

Function	Responsibilities
Transportation	Provide initial assessment of transportation infrastructure.

Debris Management	Provide initial road clearing on state-maintained roadways within the impact area to facilitate the movement of personnel, equipment and goods.
Reentry	Provide law enforcement support for access points.
Traffic Management	Provide law enforcement services to include traffic control.
Search and Rescue	Assist with disaster reconnaissance and reporting.

Texas Department of Aging and Disability Services (DADS)

Function	Responsibilities
Reentry	Conduct damage assessment and recovery of DADS facilities.

Texas Military Forces (TXMF)

Function	Responsibilities
Security	Support law enforcement static checkpoints with soldier/airmen teams.

Texas Task Force 1 (TX-TF1)

Function	Responsibilities
Search and Rescue	Coordinate with local jurisdictions to support operations.

Texas Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC)

Function	Responsibilities
Public Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operate 2-1-1 to provide disaster-related information and referral for the public during all phases of the incident. Provide information to SOC and HHSC regarding the number of callers requesting Disaster Supplemental Nutrition Assistance program (D-SNAP) including the callers' locations in Texas.
Damage Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate with FEMA and TDEM to conduct preliminary damage assessments (PDA). Conduct damage assessment and recovery of HHS facilities.
Mass Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Serve as primary agency to coordinate ESF 11 food and water activities including:

- Provide water and ice.
- Coordinate requests for USDA commodity foods with the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA).
- Administer D-SNAP.

Resource Support Provide personnel to staff the SOC, DDCs, SMOC, Joint Field Office (JFO) and Disaster Recovery Centers (DRC).

Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD)

Function	Responsibilities
Search and Rescue	Assist with search and rescue, disaster reconnaissance, and reporting.
Reentry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide law enforcement support for access points and watercraft services. ▪ Provide general law enforcement services including patrol/curfew and security/threat assessment.

The Salvation Army (TSA)

Function	Responsibilities
Mass Care	Assist in the location, procurement, transportation and distribution of food, water and ice.
Distribution	Assist with the establishment of RSAs.

Rail Road Commission (RRC)

Function	Responsibilities
Oil and Gas Critical Infrastructure	Work with subject matter experts to inspect and perform damage assessment to oil and gas pipelines and facilities.
Communication	Assist in getting information out to the public and private sectors regarding supply disruption, reallocation and restoration.
Cleanup	Provide coordinators to oversee cleanup of oil spills.

Utility Providers

Function	Responsibilities
Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordinate with the PUC liaison and the SOC utility provider.

-
- Provide utility support to those affected by disasters.
-

Volunteer Agencies Active in Disasters (VOAD)

Function	Responsibilities
Air Land Emergency Response Team (ALERT)	Provide trained volunteers to serve in the following capacities: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ search and rescue▪ debris management▪ construction projects▪ first responder medical services▪ logistical support for state government service agencies
Southern Baptist of Texas Convention	Provide trained volunteer ministry through: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ feeding▪ clean-up and recovery▪ chaplaincy▪ communication operations▪ shower/laundry▪ childcare.
Texas Baptist Men	Provide trained volunteer ministry through: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ emergency food services▪ mobile clean-out▪ chain saw services▪ emergency repairs▪ temporary emergency child care▪ shower/laundry services▪ mobile incident command units▪ support equipment.

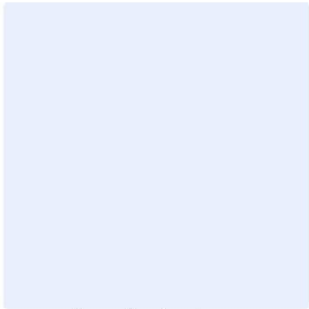
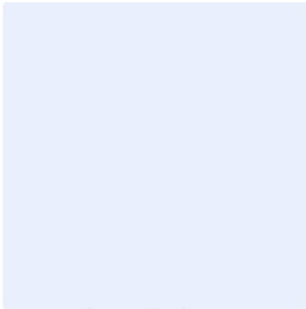
Appendix A: Sample Letter of Access

Letters of access (LOA) provide a means to coordinate pre-disaster resource support and ensure appropriate access in a time of crisis.

The following are sample LOAs—tier ER through tier 3—which may be issued to individual responders who require access through a checkpoint.

Letter of Access for Essential Personnel

This Letter of Access indicates that [enter person's first and last name] is considered essential to disaster response. Please direct any questions to this individual's direct supervisor.

 Organization Logo	Tier ER	 Person's Photo
[Enter Organization Name]	Access Tier	[Enter Person's Name]

Incident Name [Enter Incident Name]

Agency [Enter Agency Name]

Purpose or Destination [Enter Purpose or Destination]

Date [Click Here to Enter Today's Date]

Supervisor [Enter Supervisor Name]

Supervisor Phone [Enter Supervisor Phone Number]

Supervisor Signature _____

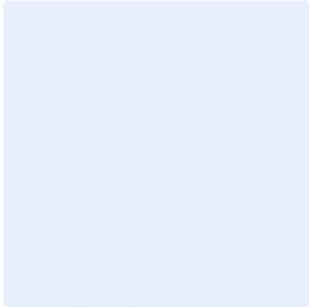
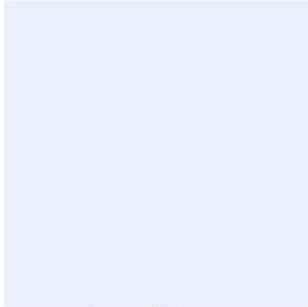
Unique Letter Number Enter Unique Letter Number



QR Code

Letter of Access for Essential Personnel

This Letter of Access indicates that [enter person's first and last name] is considered essential to disaster response. Please direct any questions to this individual's direct supervisor.

 <p>Organization Logo</p>	<p>Tier 1</p>	 <p>Person's Photo</p>
<p>[Enter Organization Name]</p>	<p>Access Tier</p>	<p>[Enter Person's Name]</p>

Incident Name [Enter Incident Name]

Agency [Enter Agency Name]

Purpose or Destination [Enter Purpose or Destination]

Date [Click Here to Enter Todays Date]

Supervisor [Enter Supervisor Name]

Supervisor Phone [Enter Supervisor Phone Number]

Supervisor Signature _____

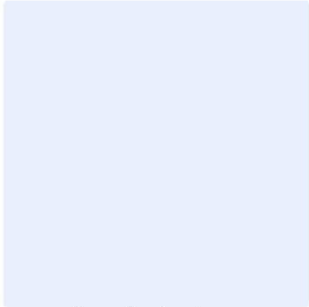
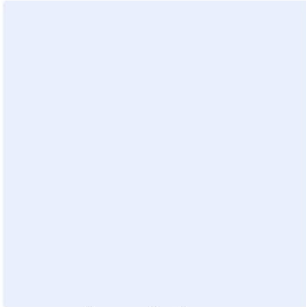
Unique Letter Number Enter Unique Letter Number



QR Code

Letter of Access for Essential Personnel

This Letter of Access indicates that [enter person's first and last name] is considered essential to disaster response. Please direct any questions to this individual's direct supervisor.

 Organization Logo	Tier 2	 Person's Photo
[Enter Organization Name]	Access Tier	[Enter Person's Name]

Incident Name [Enter Incident Name]

Agency [Enter Agency Name]

Purpose or Destination [Enter Purpose or Destination]

Date [Click Here to Enter Today's Date]

Supervisor [Enter Supervisor Name]

Supervisor Phone [Enter Supervisor Phone Number]

Supervisor Signature _____


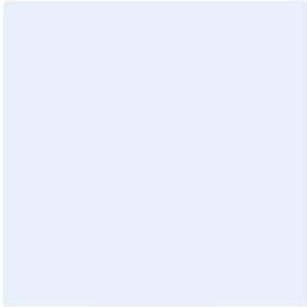
Unique Letter Number Enter Unique Letter Number



QR Code

Letter of Access for Essential Personnel

This Letter of Access indicates that [enter person's first and last name] is considered essential to disaster response. Please direct any questions to this individual's direct supervisor.

 Organization Logo	Tier 3	 Person's Photo
[Enter Organization Name]	Access Tier	[Enter Person's Name]

Incident Name [Enter Incident Name]

Agency [Enter Agency Name]

Purpose or Destination [Enter Purpose or Destination]

Date [Click Here to Enter Todays Date]

Supervisor [Enter Supervisor Name]

Supervisor Phone [Enter Supervisor Phone Number]

Supervisor Signature _____

Unique Letter Number Enter Unique Letter Number

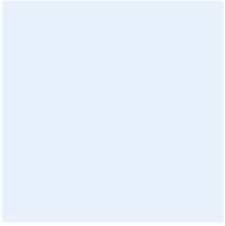


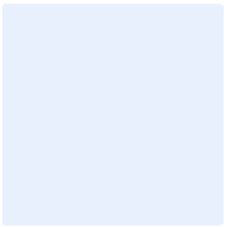

QR Code


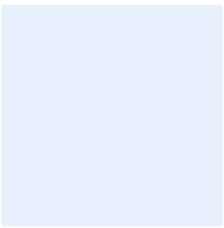
Appendix B: Sample Vehicle Placard

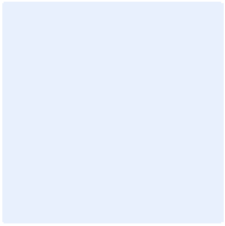

Placards assist with traffic management, helping ensure that vehicles entering the disaster zone have been properly activated and deployed in support of incident response.

The following are sample vehicle placards—tier ER through tier 3—which may be placed on the windshield of each response vehicle.

		Disaster Response Vehicle Placard
Placard Expiration Date: Click here to enter a date.		
[Incident Name]		Tier ER
[Area of Operation]		
[Agency Name]		Vehicle # of #
[Operators Name]	[Contact Phone #]	

		Disaster Response Vehicle Placard	
Placard Expiration Date: Click here to enter a date.			
[Incident Name]		Tier 1	
[Area of Operation]			
[Agency Name]		Vehicle # of #	
[Operators Name]	[Contact Phone #]		

		Disaster Response Vehicle Placard	
Placard Expiration Date: Click here to enter a date.			
[Incident Name]		Tier 2	
[Area of Operation]			
[Agency Name]		Vehicle # of #	
[Operators Name]	[Contact Phone #]		

		Disaster Response Vehicle Placard
Placard Expiration Date: Click here to enter a date.		
[Incident Name]		Tier 3
[Area of Operation]		
[Agency Name]		Vehicle # of #
[Operators Name]	[Contact Phone #]	

Appendix C: Personal Identity Verification

This appendix provides an overview of the credentials defined by the Federal Information Processing Standard Publication 201(FIPS-201) system.

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) developed the National Incident Management System Guideline for the Credentialing of Personnel, which recommends protocols to facilitate a coordinated multijurisdictional response to incidents. The processes laid out by DHS are voluntary and do not override the authority of states to manage response operations. These details are outlined in the table below.

Card Type	Details
Personal Identification Verification (PIV)	A true PIV credential has been issued by an approved infrastructure to a federal executive branch entity and meets the identity-vetting, technology and secure-issuance processes outlined by the FIPS 201 standard. The PIV identity-vetting process requires a National Agency Check with Inquiries (NACI). Based on this the PIV credential is considered the most highly-trusted credential of the group.
PIV Interoperable (PIV-I)	A PIV-I credential has been issued by an approved infrastructure and meets the technical and secure issuance processes set forth by the model. The PIV-I identity-vetting process does not require a National Agency Check with Authorities (NACI) but instead uses documents on the I-9 Employment Eligibility Verification Form (e.g., birth certificate). Therefore PIV-I credentials do not carry the full assurance of the PIV credential but do have a trust factor due to compliance with FIPS 201 issuance and technology standards. PIV-I credentials are issued mostly to state, local, tribal and territorial governments and nongovernmental entities as well as future issuance to the federal, judicial and legislative branches.
PIV Compatible (PIV-C)	A PIV-C credential meets the technical requirements of the PIV model but not the identity-vetting process. This type of credential usually has the ability to function with readers, software and other products used for PIV and PIV-I credentials but has not gone through the secure issuance process used for PIV and PIV-I credentials. Therefore these credentials do not provide the assurance required to be trusted by the federal government and are considered the least trustworthy of the group.

Appendix D: List of Recognized IDs

This appendix provides a list of IDs have been evaluated to provide a reasonable level of identity assurance. Most IDs listed here are resistant to identity fraud, tampering and counterfeiting.

Credential Name	Issuing Authority	Notes/ Exceptions	Validation Source
U.S. State/U.S. Territory Driver License	U.S. state governments	Photo required.	Employer/sponsor [State (DMV)]
U.S. State/U.S. Territory ID	U.S. state governments	Photo required.	Employer/sponsor [State (DMV)]
U.S. State/U.S. Territory Commercial Driver License (CDL)	U.S. state governments	Photo required.	Employer/Sponsor [State (DMV)]
U.S. Passport	U.S. Department of State	Includes photo.	Employer/sponsor [International Civil Aviation Organization (Public Key Directory)]
U.S. Passport Card	U.S. Department of State	Includes photo.	Employer/sponsor [(DoS)]
Permanent Resident Card (Green Card)	U.S. Citizen and Immigration Services (CIS)	Includes photo.	Employer/sponsor [U.S. CIS (DHS)]
Employment Authorization Document (Form I-766)	U.S. CIS. An ID card representing the ability to work in the U.S. New, more secure version issued starting May 11, 2010.	Includes photo and fingerprint on face of card. Newer card has machine-readable text zone.	Employer/sponsor [U.S. CIS (DHS)]
Canadian Provincial ID/Driver License	Canadian Provincial Governments	Includes photo.	Employer/sponsor [Province (DMV)]
Foreign Passport	Foreign national governments around the world. Some moderate-risk countries do not have controlled registration and issuance practices. Some high-risk countries' passports (e.g., Cuba, Iran)	Valid U.S. entry stamp must be present in the passport.	Employer/sponsor [International Civil Aviation Organization (Public Key Directory)]

Credential Name	Issuing Authority	Notes/ Exceptions	Validation Source
	are not accepted per U.S. Department of State.		
Employer/Sponsor ID Card	Companies and organizations with offices and operations located in the U.S. Some moderate-risk and high-risk companies do not have controlled registration and issuance practices.	Requirement of a photo recommended. Those IDs that do not have a photo should be accompanied by a U.S. government-issued ID or passport.	Employer/sponsor
Government-Issued Professional ID Card or Badge (e.g, law enforcement, firefighter)	State, county and municipal government organizations across the U.S. Some require prior professional certification.	Some do not have photo.	Employer/sponsor [U.S. federal/state/city government]
U.S. Military ID (DoD Common Access Card)	U.S. Department of Defense	Includes photo.	Employer/sponsor [DoD Defense Manpower Data Center]
U.S. Military Driver License	U.S. Department of Defense	Requirement of a photo recommended.	Employer/sponsor [DoD]
U.S. Military Dependent's ID Card	U.S. Department of Defense	Requirement of a photo recommended.	Employer/sponsor [DoD DMDC]
U.S. Transportation Worker ID Card (TWIC)	U.S. Transportation Security Administration (TSA)	Includes photo	Employer/sponsor [U.S. TSA (DHS)]
U.S. Coast Guard Merchant Mariner Card	U.S. Coast Guard	Requirement of a photo recommended. Those IDs that do not have a photo should be accompanied by a U.S. government-issued ID or passport.	Employer/sponsor [U.S. Coast Guard]
Form I-872 American Indian	U.S. Department of State	Includes photo	Employer/sponsor [(U.S. DoS)]

Credential Name	Issuing Authority	Notes/ Exceptions	Validation Source
Card			
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada Card	Canadian government, to Indian tribe members in Canada. Reasonably strong credential.	Includes photo	Employer/sponsor [Indian and Northern Affairs Canada]
International Labor Organization (ILO) Seafarer's ID Card	Foreign national governments around the world. Used by sailors aboard vessels registered abroad. Stringent standards set by the ILO. Some moderate-risk countries do not have controlled registration and issuance practices. Some high-risk countries' ID cards (e.g., Cuba, Iran) are not accepted per the U.S. Department of State.	Includes photo	Employer/sponsor [Foreign government]
US First Responder ID Card or Placard	State, county and city governments and the Pegasus Program throughout the U.S. The number and type of security features used in some of these ID cards is lacking.	Some do not have a photo. Those IDs that do not have a photo should be accompanied by a U.S. government-issued ID or passport.	Employer/sponsor [U.S. state/city government]
U.S. Personal Identity Verification ID Card (PIV/FIPS-201)	U.S. Federal agencies	Includes photo.	Employer/sponsor [U.S. federal/state/city government or corporation]
NEXUS Card	U.S. Customs and Border Protection. NEXUS cards are WHTI-compliant documents for land and sea travel, as well as air travel when traveling to and from airports using the NEXUS program, and provide expedited travel via land, air or sea to approved members between the U.S. and Canada border.	Includes photo.	Employer/sponsor [U.S. CBP]
SENTRI Card	U.S. Customs and Border Protection. SENTRI cards	Includes photo.	Employer/sponsor [U.S. CBP]

Credential Name	Issuing Authority	Notes/ Exceptions	Validation Source
	are WHTI-compliant documents for entry into the U.S. by land or sea, and also provide expedited travel to approved members between the U.S. and Mexico.		
FAST/EXPRES Card	Canadian Border Services Agency. The FAST/EXPRES card provides expedited travel to pre-approved, low-risk commercial truck drivers crossing either the U.S./Mexico or the U.S./Canada border.	Includes photo.	Employer/sponsor [Canadian Border Services Agency]
State Dept. Diplomatic Driver License	U.S. Department of State to diplomats, family members and eligible embassy staff living in the U.S. or in U.S. territories.	Includes photo.	Employer/sponsor [(U.S. DoS)]
State Dept. Diplomatic ID Card	U.S. Department of State to diplomats, family members and eligible embassy staff living in the U.S. or in U.S. territories.	Blue Border for diplomats and U.N. officers. Green Border for embassy staff. Red Border for career consular officers and employees. Family members can also carry the same ID card.	Employer/sponsor [(U.S. DoS)]
Civil Air Patrol ID	Civil Air Patrol, an auxiliary of the US Air Force. The number and types of security features used in this ID card is lacking.	Most include photo. Those IDs that do not have a photo must be accompanied by a US government-issued ID or passport.	Employer/sponsor [Civil Air Patrol]
FBI InfraGard ID	FBI. The number and type of security features used in this ID card is lacking.	Does not include photo. Must be accompanied by a US government issued photo ID or passport.	Employer/sponsor [FBI InfraGard]

Appendix E: Checkpoint-Approved Vehicle Reference Guide

The following vehicles are likely to respond to a disaster area through reentry checkpoints.

Properly marked vehicles listed below should be allowed into the disaster area per locally-defined tier-based access. This is not an exhaustive list of possible marked response vehicles, so checkpoint staff should exercise judgment when assessing marked vehicles omitted from this list.

Tier	Organization	License Plate	Vehicle Description
ER	EMS (local jurisdictional)	Texas Exempt	Ambulance with agency decals, commercial vehicle with agency decal.
	Fire Department (local jurisdictional)	Texas Exempt	Commercial fire apparatus with agency decals, command vehicles with agency decal.
	Police Department (local jurisdictional)	Texas Exempt	Patrol vehicle with agency decal, commercial "slick" vehicle with or without agency decal.
	Emergency Management (local jurisdictional)	Texas Exempt	Commercial vehicle with agency decal.
	Texas Division of Emergency Management (TDEM)	Texas Exempt	Commercial vehicle (variety of colors) with DPS logo on door panel.
	Texas Department of Public Safety (TXDPS)	Texas Exempt	Black and white patrol car with DPS logo, black and white Tahoe with DPS logo, commercial vehicle with or without agency decal.
	Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT)	Texas Exempt	Commercial work truck with TxDOT logo.
	Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT)	Texas Exempt or no plate	TXDOT logo with equipment number <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Crane - Tractor-trailer - Dozers - Forklift - Motor graders - Front-end loaders - Backhoes - Skid steers - Track loaders - Portable signals/message boards
	Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT)	Texas Exempt	Utility bucket truck with TXDOT logo and ID number.

Tier	Organization	License Plate	Vehicle Description
	Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT)	Texas Exempt	Mobile command trailer with TxDOT logo and equipment number.
	Texas Task Force 1 (TX-TF1)	Texas Exempt	Semi-tractor trailer with red equipment bundles marked TX-TF1.
	Texas Task Force 1 (TX-TF1)	Texas Exempt	Commercial box truck with agency decal.
	Texas Task Force 1 (TX-TF1)	Texas Exempt	Excursion with agency decal.
	Texas Military Forces	None	Tactical vehicles.
	Texas Military Forces	U.S. Government	Commercial vehicles (GSA vehicles).
	Texas A&M Forest Service	Texas Exempt	Commercial trucks with red FIRE decal.
	Texas A&M Forest Service	Texas Exempt	Semi-tractor trailer command vehicle with agency decal.
	Public Works Response Team (PWRT)	Texas Exempt	Public works vehicles with agency decal.
	Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD)	Texas Exempt	Marked green 4X4 patrol trucks.
	Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD)	Texas Exempt	Green mobile command bus with "Game Warden" decal.
	Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ)	Texas Exempt	Commercial vehicle with agency decal (mostly trucks and SUVs).
	TCEQ	Texas Exempt	Command Post with agency decal on side.
	TCEQ Contractors	License Plate (any state)	Signs on door stating "TCEQ Emergency Response Contractor."
	Texas General Land Office (GLO)	Texas Exempt	Commercial vehicle with agency decal (mostly trucks and SUVs).
1	Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA)	U.S. Government	Semi-tractor trailer or bus style command vehicle with agency decal.
	Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS)	Texas (Exempt) Plates	Commercial vehicles with agency decal.
	Railroad Commission of Texas (RRC)	Texas Exempt LP# 113-1499	2012 White Ford Expedition.
	Railroad Commission of Texas (RRC)	Texas Exempt LP# 113-1696	2012 White Chevy Silverado.

Tier	Organization	License Plate	Vehicle Description
	Public Utility Commission of Texas (PUC)	Texas Exempt	Commercial vehicles with agency decal.
	Utility Restoration Teams (Power, water, and sewer)	License Plate (any state)	Assorted utility work trucks with company decal.
	American Red Cross (ARC)	License Plate (any state)	Commercial vehicle with agency decal or box trucks/ERVs with American Red Cross decals.
	Salvation Army (TSA)	License Plate (any state)	Commercial vehicle with agency decal or box trucks/ERVs with The Salvation Army decals.
	Texas Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC)	Texas (Exempt) Plate or License Plan (any state)	Commercial vehicles with agency decal or rental vehicles with state agency signage.
	Texas Animal Health Commission (TAHC)	Texas Exempt	Commercial pickup trucks with "Animal Response Team" decal, TAHC state seal, or other properly placarded state animal response team members.
	Texas Department of Criminal Justice	Texas Exempt	Commercial or passenger vehicle with blue TDCJ decal on door panel.
2	Texas Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services (DARS)	Texas (Exempt) Plate	Commercial vehicles with agency decal.
	HEB	License Plate (any state)	Semi-tractor trailer with brand decal.
	Randall's	License Plate (any state)	Semi-tractor trailer with brand decal.
	Wal-Mart	License Plate (any state)	Semi-tractor trailer with brand decal.
	Costco	License Plate (any state)	Semi-tractor trailer with brand decal.
	Gasoline Delivery (multiple companies)	License Plate (any state)	Semi-tractor trailer with brand decal.
3	Other businesses as needed (approved by local jurisdiction)	License Plate (any state)	Reference local guidance for vehicle description.
	Remaining business owners and residents of evacuated area	License Plate (any state)	Reference local guidance for vehicle description.

Authority

Strategic planning guidance and authorities governing the enactment and implementation of this annex are summarized below.

The following table presents specific sources, their relevance to this document, and hyperlinks to their online location.

Source	Relevance	Link
Texas Government Code Chapter 418	Provides authority and mechanisms to clarify and strengthen key roles, as well as authorize and provide for cooperation and coordination of an emergency management system embodying all aspects of predisaster preparedness and postdisaster response.	http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/GV/htm/GV.418.htm
Texas Government Code Section 418.050	Provides guidelines for reentry of areas previously evacuated because of a disaster or threat of disaster.	http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/GV/htm/GV.418.htm#418.050
Texas Government Code Section 418.117	Provides guidelines for licensing, certification, permitting, or other document qualifications in a professional, mechanical, or other skill when requested by a state agency or local government entity under the system.	http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/GV/htm/GV.418.htm#418.117
Texas Government Code Section 418.171	A person who holds a license, certificate or other permit issued by a state or political subdivision of any state evidencing the meeting of qualifications for professional, mechanical or other skills may render aid involving the skill in this state to meet an emergency or disaster.	http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/GV/htm/GV.418.htm#418.171
Texas Health and Safety Code Chapter 508	Provides authority for a commissioner of public health or a health authority may, with respect to an area quarantine imposed under this chapter, to exercise any power for a response to the introduction of an environmental or toxic agent into the environment under this section that is authorized by Section 81.085 for a response to an outbreak of a communicable disease.	http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/HS/htm/HS.508.htm
Texas Health and Safety Code Chapter 778	Provides guidelines for whenever any person holds a license, certificate, or other permit issued by any state party to the Compact evidencing the meeting of qualifications for professional, mechanical, or other skills, and when such assistance is requested by the receiving party state, such person shall be	http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/HS/htm/HS.778.htm

deemed licensed, certified, or permitted by the state requesting assistance to render aid involving such skill to meet a declared emergency or disaster, subject to such limitations and conditions as the governor of the requesting state may prescribe by executive order or otherwise.

Maintenance and Change

This section describes the process by which this document is maintained and updated.

Development

Section 418 of the Texas Government Code defines TDEM as the responsible agent for emergency planning and coordination in the state of Texas. As such TDEM is responsible for ensuring the appropriate development and distribution of this document and any changes thereto. In addition each Emergency Management Council agency is responsible for the development and maintenance of appropriate planning documents to address responsibilities assigned in this plan including standard operating guidelines.

Maintenance

TDEM authorizes and issues changes to this document until such time as it is superseded. This document and all attachments are living documents. Council member representatives are responsible for participating in plan reviews and are required to provide information concerning capability changes that impact their emergency management responsibilities.

TDEM coordinates the plan updating process and maintains the plan after receiving feedback and updates from partner agencies. According to Texas Government Code section 418.188 *Post Disaster Evaluation* state agencies, political subdivisions and interjurisdictional agencies are required to conduct an evaluation of their response to a disaster, identify areas of improvement, and issue a report of the evaluation to TDEM no later than 90 days after TDEM makes the request. That report may be translated into plan updates.

Training, Exercise and After Action Reports

The State of Texas Emergency Management Plan is exercised annually to provide practical, controlled and operational experience to those who have responsibilities. This requirement is applicable to the State Operations Center and each disaster district emergency operations center. Following the conclusion of any significant emergency, incident or exercise, lead agency representatives will conduct an after action report (AAR) of the group's activities during that emergency, incident or exercise. Support agencies will provide written or oral input and the lead agency representative will consolidate all inputs into a final written AAR.

Record Keeping

Lead and support agencies must ensure all records necessary for emergency management operations are obtainable, and that duplicate records are held at alternate locations.

Record of Changes

This section describes changes made to this document: when they were made, what they were, and who authorized them.

Use this table to record the following information:

- Change number, in sequence, beginning with 1
- Date change was made to the document
- Description of change and rationale if applicable
- Initials of person who made the change

Number	Date	Description	Initials
1	11/19/13	Added Fatality Management to DSHS Responsibilities	J.K. per P.B. 11/19/13
2	09/09/14	Revised document template.	W.P per C.M. 09/09/14

References

This section provides a full list of the sources and references cited throughout this document.

- NY-NJ-CT-PA Regional Logistics Program. "Credentialing Document." 2012.
- State of Louisiana. "Statewide Credentialing/Access Control Program: All Hazards Reentry and Transit." In *Joint Standard Operating Procedure*. 2011.
- U.S. Department of Commerce and National Institute of Standards and Technology. "Personal Identity Verification (PIV) of Federal Employees and Contractors." *Federal Information Processing Standards Publication*. March 2006.
- U.S. Department of Homeland Security. "Policy for Common Identification Standard for Federal Employees and Contractors." *Homeland Security Presidential Directive 12*. August 2004.

For More Information

For more information on this document contact Jonathan King, Planner, at Jonathan.King@dps.texas.gov.

Please direct general questions to Chris Moore, State and Federal Plans Unit Supervisor, at Christopher.Moore@dps.texas.gov.

www.txdps.state.tx.us/dem/preparedness/plansunit.htm

